

## George Washington Papers, Series 2, Letterbooks 1754-1799

### To THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

City of Philadelphia, March 15, 1791.

Having thought fit pursuant to the powers vested in me by the Act entitled, “an Act repealing after the last day of June next the duties heretofore laid upon distilled Spirits imported from abroad and laying others in their stead, and also upon Spirits, distilled within the United States and for appropriating the same” to divide the United States into the following fourteen Districts, namely, one to consist of the State of New Hampshire, another to consist of the State of Massachusetts, another to consist of the State of Rhode Island, and Providence plantations, another to consist of the State of Connecticut, another to consist of the State of Vermont, another to consist of the State of New York, another to consist of the State of New Jersey, another to consist of the State of Pennsylvania, another to consist of the State of Delaware, another to consist of the State of Maryland, another to consist of the State of Virginia, another to consist of the State of North Carolina, another to consist of the State of South Carolina, and another to consist of the State of Georgia; and having by and with the advice and consent of the Senate appointed the following persons to be supervisors of the sd. Districts respectively, that is to say, for the District of New Hampshire, Joshua Wentworth, for the District of Massachusetts, Nathal. Goham, for the District of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, John S. Dexter; for the District of Connecticut, John Chester; for the District of Vermont, Noah Smith; for the District of New York, William S. Smith; for the District of New Jersey, Aaron Dunham; for the District of Pennsylvania, George Clymer; for the District of Delaware, Henry Latimer; for the District of Maryland, George Gale; for the District of Virginia, Edward Carrington;

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for the District of North Carolina, William Polk; for the District of South Carolina, Daniel Stevens; and for the District of Georgia, John Matthews.

I do hereby in further execution of the said powers make and establish the following supplementary arrangements Vizt.

First, that the compensations to the said Supervisions respectively shall be as follow. To the Supervisor of New Hampshire a salary of five hundred Dollars, and a commission of one half per Cent.

To the Supervisor of Massachusetts a salary of 800 Dollars and a Commission of  $\frac{1}{2}$  per Cent.

To the Supervisor of Rhode Island and Providence plantations a salary of 500 Dollars and a commission of  $\frac{1}{2}$  per Cent.

To the Supervisor of Connecticut a salary of 600 Dollars and a Commission of  $\frac{1}{2}$  per Cent.

To the supervisor of Vermont a salary of 400 Dollars and a Commission of  $\frac{1}{2}$  per Cent.

To the Supervisor of New York a salary of 800 Dollars and a commission of  $\frac{1}{2}$  per Cent.

To the Supervisor of New Jersey a salary of 400 Dollars and a commission of  $\frac{1}{2}$  per Cent.

To the Supervisor of Pennsylvania a salary of one thousand Dollars and a commission of  $\frac{1}{2}$  per Cent.

To the Supervisor of Delaware a salary of 400 Dollars and a commission of one per Cent.

To the Supervisor of Maryland a salary of 700 Dollars and a commission of one per Cent.

To the Supervisor of Virginia a salary of 1000 Dollars and a Commission of one per Cent.

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To the Supervisor of North Carolina a salary of 700 Dollars and a commission of one per Cent.

To the Supervisor of South Carolina a salary of 700 Dollars and a commission of one per cent.

To the Supervisor of Georgia a salary of 500 Dollars and a commission of one per Cent.

Secondly, That the States hereafter mentioned shall be distributed into the following Surveys of Inspection and under the dispositions and regulations which follow Vizt.

The Districts of New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Providence plantations, of Connecticut, Vermont, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland for the present, and Georgia shall severally, form, each one survey, and the duties of Inspector of each Survey shall be performed by the Supervisor of the District comprehending the same.

Massachusetts shall form three Surveys No. 1, 2, and 3, the first consisting of the Province of Maine; the second, of the Counties of Essex, Middlesex, Worcester, Hampshire and Berkshire, the third of the residue of the State.

The duties of Inspector of the Survey No. 1 shall for the present be performed by the Supervisor.

For the Survey No. 2. there shall be an Inspector, whose compensation shall be a salary of 500 Dollars, and a commission of  $\frac{1}{2}$  pr. Cent. To this office I shall appoint Jonathn: Jackson.

For the Survey No. 3 there shall also be an Inspector, whose compensation shall be a salary of 500 Dollars, and a Commission of  $\frac{1}{2}$  pr. Cent. To this office I shall appoint Leonard Jarvis.

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Pensylvania shall form four Surveys No. 1. 2. 3 and 4: the first consisting of the City and County of Philadelphia and the Counties of Bucks and Montgomery. The duties of Inspector of this survey shall for the present be performed by the Supervisor. The second consisting of the Counties of Berks, Northampton, Luzerne and Northumberland. the third consisting of the Counties of Delaware, Chester, Lancaster, York, Dauphin, Cumberland, Franklin, Mifflin and Huntington. the fourth consisting of the Counties of Bedford, Westmoreland, Fayette, Washington and Alleghany. To each of the three last surveys there shall be an Inspector, whose compensation shall be a salary of 450 Dollars and a Commission of one per Cent. I shall appoint for No. 2. James Collins and for No. 4. John Neville. It is my wish to appoint for No. 3. Edwd. Hand. But as his acceptance of the office is doubted, and some inconveniences might attend a refusal; I have concluded to leave a Commission with a Blank for the name; desiring that you will take measures to ascertain the disposition of the said Edward Hand, and if this should appear to be in favor of an acceptance; that the blank be filled with his name; if against it with the name of John McDowel.

With regard to the District of Virginia, I shall postpone any farther arrangements till my arrival within that State.

North Carolina shall form five Surveys No. 1. 2. 3. 4. and 5., the first consisting of the counties of Wilmington, Onslow, New Hanover, Brunswick, Bladen, Duplin, Anson, Richmond, Moore, Cumberland, Robertson<sup>83</sup> and Sampson; the second, of the Counties of Carteret, Hyde, Beaufort, Pitt, Cravin, Jones, Dobbs [ *sic* ] Johnson,<sup>84</sup> Wayne, the third of the Counties of Kurretuck,<sup>85</sup> Campden, Pasquotank, Perqumans, Chowan, Gates, Hartford,<sup>86</sup> Zyrich [ *sic* ]; the fourth of the counties of Northampton, Martin, Halifax; Nash, Edgecomb, Warren, Franklin, Caswell, Orange, Randolph, Grandville, Wake and Chatham: the fifth of the Counties of Mecklinbergh, Montgomery, Roan,<sup>87</sup> Iredell, Surry, Stokes, Rockingham, Gilford, Lincoln, Rutherford, Burke, Wilkes. I shall appoint for the present the Collector of Wilmington as Inspector of Survey No. 1, the Collector of Newburn

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as Inspector of No. 2. The Collector of Edenton as Inspector of Survey No. 3, and the compensation in each Case shall be a commission of two pr. Cent.

To each of the Surveys Nos. 4. and 5. there shall be an Inspector whose compensation shall be a salary of 450: Dollars, and a Commission of one pr. Cent. It is my present intention to appoint for No. 4 John Whitaker, and for No. 5 John McDowel. But as I shall have an opportunity of further enquiry in the course of my journey through the State, I shall leave commissions with blanks which are not to be filled till after the tenth day of June next; but if nothing to the contrary is heard from me by that day, the Blanks are severally to be filled with the names above mentioned.

The State of South Carolina shall form three Surveys No. 1. 2. and 3. the first consisting of the Counties of Colleton, Berkely, Washington, Mareon [ *sic* ], Bartholomew, Charlestown, Granville, Hilton, Lincoln, Shrewsbury, Winton, Orange, Lexington and Lewisburgh, the second consisting of the Counties of Wingan, Williamsburgh, Liberty, Kingston, Darlington, Chesterfield, Marlborough, Clarendon, Clermont, Lancaster, Kershaw, Richland, Fairfield, Chester, York. The third consisting of the Counties of Edge field, Abbeville, Newbury, Laurens, Union, Spartanburgh, Greenville, Pendleton. The duties of Inspector of Survey No. 1. to be performed by the Supervisor. The Collector of Georgetown to be the Inspector of No. 2. with a salary of three hundred Dollars, and a Commission of 2 pt. Cent. And for Survey No. 3, there shall be an Inspector, whose compensation shall be a salary of 450. Dollars and a commission of one per Cent. To this office I shall appoint Andrew Pickens.

The commission in each case shall be computed upon the Nett product of the duties on Spirits distilled within the United States, and within the jurisdiction of the Officer to whom it is allowed, which nett product shall be determined by deducting at each stage of the computation all antecendent charges.

Thirdly, That at every port where there is a Collector and Surveyor, the Surveyor shall be an Inspector; and at every port where there is a Collector only, he shall be an Inspector.

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The duties of these Inspectors except in the Cases herein before specified, shall extend only to spirits imported from foreign Countries.

Fourthly, That, for the sake of uniformity, the Officers to be appointed by the respective supervisors shall be denominated Collectors of the Revenue.

Fifthly, That the compensation to those Officers respectively shall be a commission on the sums which shall from time to time be collected by each, of two per Centum, on the duties arising on spirits distilled from foreign materials; and of 4 per Centum, on the duties arising on Spirits distilled from materials of the growth or production of the United States.

Having thus made known to you the arrangements which I have thought fit to adopt, you will proceed to notify them to whomsoever it may concern. And you will add such instructions to the respective officers, as shall be necessary for their government in the execution of their several offices, in conformity to the Law, and to the tenor of these presents.<sup>88</sup>

83. Robeson.

84. Johnston.

85. Currituck.

86. Hertford.

87. Rowan.

88. A paraphrase of this letter is entered in another "Letter Book" (No. 25) as a record of presidential action and dated March 15, in which several variations are to be noted, to wit, the North Carolina county of Duplin is there given as Dauphin, and Zyrich is given as Tyrrell. In South Carolina, Lexington County is omitted. Jonathan Jackson was named inspector of Survey No. 2, in Massachusetts, and Leonard Jarvis of Survey No. 3.

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For Maryland, two surveys were established: "No. 1 comprehends the Counties of St. Mary's, Somerset, Calvert, Queen Anne's, Caroline, Kent, Charles, Talbot, Dorchester, Baltimore, Ann Arundel, Worcester, Hartford, Cecil, and Prince Georges. No. 2 consists of the Counties of Montgomery, Washington, Frederick and Alleghany. The Supervisor of the District, George Gale, officiates as Inspector of Survey No. 1, his compensation is a salary of Seven hundred Dollars, and a commission of one percent. Philip Thomas has been appointed Inspector of Survey No. 2. with a salary of Four hundred and fifty Dollars, and a commission of one per cent.

"Virginia," on which action was postponed March 15 "has been divided into seven Surveys of Inspection. No. 1 consists of the Counties of Lancaster, Northumberland, Richmond, Westmoreland, King George, Caroline, Hanover, Henrico, Charles City, York, Gloucester, Matthews, Middlesex, Essex, King and Queen, King William and New Kent: No. 2 of the Counties of Stafford, Prince William, Fairfax, Loudoun, Fauquier, Culpeper, Orange, Albemarle, Louisa and Spotsylvania; No. 3 of the Counties of Goochland, Fluvanna, Amherst, Bedford, Franklin, Henry, Patrick, Pittsylvania, Halifax, Charlotte, Mecklenburg, Lunenburg, Nottoway, Amelia, Powhatan, Cumberland, Buckingham, Prince Edward and Campbell: No. 4 of the Counties of Princes-Anne, Chesterfield, Norfolk, Isle of Wight, Sussex, Surry, Prince George, Dinwiddie, Brunswick, Greensville, Southampton, Nansemond, Accomack and Northampton; No. 5, of the Counties of Frederick, Berkly, Hampshire, Hardy, Monongalia, Ohio, Harrison, Randolph, Pendleton, Augusta, Rockingham and Shenandoah; No. 6. of the Counties of Rockbridge, Botetourt, Montgomery, Wythe, Washington, Russel, Greenbriar, and Kanhawa; No. 7 consists of the District of Kentucky. Edward Carrington has been appointed Supervisor with a salary of one thousand Dollars, and a Commission of one per centum. Drury Rasgsdale has been appointed Inspector of Survey No. 1 Edward Stevens of No. 2. Mayo Carrington of No. 3. Thomas Newton of No. 4. Edward Smith of No. 5. James Brackenridge of No. 6. and Thomas Marshall of No. 7. The compensations to these Officers are, to each a salary of four hundred and fifty Dollars, and a Commission of one per centum."

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For "North Carolina....William Polk has been appointed Supervisor, and a salary of seven hundred Dollars, and a commission of one per cent have been assigned him as a compensation. James Read has been appointed Inspector of Survey No. 1. John Daves of No. 2. Thomas Benbury of No. 3. John Whitaker of No. 4, and Joseph McDowell the elder of No. 5. The compensation to the Inspector of Surveys No. 1. 2. and 3. are, to each, a Commission of two per Centum; those inspectors being also Officers of the customs. A salary of four hundred and fifty Dollars and a commission of one per cent have been assigned as a compensation to the Inspectors of Surveys No. 4 and 5. respectively."

In "South Carolina....The duties of Inspector of Survey No. 1 are performed by the Supervisor, Daniel Stevens, to whom a salary of seven hundred Dollars and a Commission of one per cent have been assigned as a compensation. Benjamin Cudworth has been appointed Inspector of Survey No. 2. and Sylvanus Walker of No. 3. the compensation assign'd to the Inspector of Survey No. 2, is a salary of three hundred Dollars and a commission of two per centum, to the Inspector of survey No. 3 a salary of four hundred and fifty Dollars and a Commission of one per Cent.

"Georgia forms one survey. The Supervisor, John Matthews, officiates as Inspector. The compensation assigned him is a salary of five hundred Dollars, and a Commission of one per centum.

"The Ports, at which neither surveyor nor collector resides, have been placed under the inspection of the Collector or Surveyor of the District to which they belong, as the one or the other is the Inspector of the Revenue for the Port where he resides. The duties of these Inspectors axe confined to Spirits imported from abroad; and, as they bear an analogy to those which they have been accustomed to perform, no compensation has been assigned....

"The Officers directed, by the 18th. Section of the Law, to be appointed by the Supervisors, have been denominated Collectors of the Revenue. Their number has been



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of necessity left to the discretion of the Supervisor, with these general intimations, that they should be in all cases as few as the proper execution of the business would permit, and that, in regard to the collection of the duties on Stills, one for each County would suffice. But this regulation necessarily varies, as the stills are more or less dispersed. where they are much scattered two, three, or more counties have been assigned to the same person. The compensation to these officers is a commission, on the sums collected by each, of two per centum on the product of the duties on spirits distilled from foreign materials; and of four per centum on the product of the duties arising from Spirits distilled from Domestic materials, whether per gallon or by the Still. This difference was dictated by the different nature of the Business.”

### **To THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY**

United States, November 29, 1792.

It having been represented by the Director of the Mint, that the late rise in the price of Copper, and the difficulty of obtaining it, render it improbable that the quantity authorised to be procured can be had, unless some part of it be imported by the United States; it is therefore thought proper that measures should be taken to obtain a quantity from Europe on the public account; and as it is estimated that the sum of Ten thousand dollars will be necessary for this purpose, you are hereby requested, if consistent with the arrangements of the Treasury, to have a bill for the above sum drawn on the Bankers of the United States in Holland, payable to Mr. Pinckney our Minister in Great Britain.<sup>39</sup>

39. On November 29 Lear, by the President's command, informed Jefferson of this letter and added: “The President, however, suggests, that it would not perhaps be best to confine Mr. Pinckney strictly to Sweden for the purchase of the Copper, but to leave it to his discretion to obtain it where it can be had on the more advantageous terms, after calling his attention to Sweden, for the reason mentioned in the letter from the Director of

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the Mint to the Secretary of State.” Lear's letter is in the *Jefferson Papers* in the Library of Congress.

On December 30 Washington approved the letter from Jefferson to Pinckney of that date “but alter mentioning Sweden as the Country most likely to obtain Copper from, I think it would be better not to confine him to the purchase there.” This approval is in the *Jefferson Papers*, as is also a press copy of Jefferson's letter to Pinckney of December 30.

### **To THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY**

United States, February 8, 1793.

By the President's command T. Lear has the honor to transmit to the Secretary of the Treasury, a letter from the Minister of France to the Secretary of State, requesting to be furnished with a certain sum by the Government of the United States;<sup>14</sup> on account of the Debt owing to France, to be laid out for provisions in the United States to be sent to France; and to desire that the Secretary will, tomorrow morning, give the President his opinion on the practicability of complying with the Minister's request.<sup>15</sup>

14. France had applied for 3,000,000 livres. (Noted in Jefferson's letter to Washington, Feb. 12, 1793, also Randolph's letter to Washington, Feb. 14, 1793, in the *Washington Papers*.)

15. This letter is signed “Tobias Lear S. P. U.S.” in the “Letter Book” copy in the *Washington Papers*.

On February 9 the following note was entered in the “Letter Book” by Bartholomew Dandridge: “Mr. King and Mr. Smith, members of a joint Committee of Congress, appointed to report a mode of examining the Votes for President and Vice President, and of notifying the persons who shall be elected, of their election, and for regulating the time, place and manner of administering the oath of Office to the President, called to advise,

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informally, with the President on the occasion, as some of the Committee had doubts of the propriety of the oath being administered before the close of the President's present term. The President answered, that he had never bestowed any thoughts on the subject; that being the first instance of the kind, a precedent ought to be established that would be proper; that the President, as to himself, should be satisfied with whatever was resolved on; but if anything should occur to him he would inform them of it."

### **To THE SECRETARIES OF STATE, AND TREASURY, AND THE ATTORNEY GENERAL**

(Private)

United States, February 17, 1793.

Sir: I transmit to you a Copy of a letter from the Secretary of War to me,<sup>23</sup> with the heads of Instructions proposed to be given to the Commissioners who may be appointed to hold a Treaty with

23. The paper inclosed was Knox's draft of instructions to the Commissioners, a fair copy of which, under date of February 16, is in the *Washington Papers*.

the Western Indians, in the spring.

As I intend, in a few days, to call for the advice and opinion of the Heads of the Departments on the points touched upon in the enclosed paper, I must request you will give it an attentive and serious consideration, and note such alterations, amendments or additions, in writing, as may appear to you proper to be introduced into the instructions proposed to be given to the Commissioners.

I shall likewise request the opinion of the same Gentlemen upon the expediency of asking the advice of the Senate, before the end of their present Session, as to the propriety of instructing the Commissioners to recede from the present boundary, provided peace

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cannot be established with the Indians upon other terms. I therefore desire you will turn your attention to this matter also, in order that you may be able to give a deliberate opinion thereon, when the Gentlemen shall be called together.<sup>24</sup>

24. In the writing of Tobias Lear in the *Jefferson Papers* in the Library of Congress.

### **TO THE SECRETARIES OF STATE, TREASURY, WAR, AND THE ATTORNEY GENERAL**

United States, February 24, 1793.

The President of the United States requests the attendance of the — at *Nine o'Clock tomorrow morning* ; at the President's house, on the subject of the note sent to the—on the 17 inst: and that the—will bring with him such remarks as he may have committed to writing in pursuance of said note.

At the same time the President will lay before the Heads of the Departments and the Attorney General some communications which he has just received from General Hull.<sup>38</sup>

38. From the "Letter Book" copy in the *Washington Papers*. The letter, sent to Jefferson, in the writing of Tobias Lear, is in the *Jefferson Papers* in the Library of Congress. (See Washington's letters to the Secretaries of State and Treasury and the Attorney General, Feb. 17, 1793, *ante*.)

On February 25, at a meeting of the Cabinet at the President's house, the following questions were propounded to the Cabinet, and the answers given:

"1. The Governor of Canada having refused to let us obtain provisions from that province or to pass them along the water communication to the place of treaty with the Indians, and the Indians having refused to let them pass peaceably along what they call the bloody

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path, the Governor of Canada at the same time proposing to furnish the whole provisions necessary, Ought the treaty to proceed? Answer unanimously, it ought to proceed.

“2. Have the Executive, or the Executive and Senate together authority to relinquish to the Indians the right of soil of any part of the lands North of the Ohio, which has been validly obtained by former treaties?

“The Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary at war and Attorney general are of opinion that the Executive and Senate have such authority, provided that no grants to individuals nor reservations to states be thereby infringed. the Secretary of state is of opinion they have no such authority to relinquish.

“3. Will it be expedient to make any such relinquishment to the Indians if essential to peace?

“The Secretaries of the Treasury and War and the Attorney general are of opinion it will be expedient to make such relinquishment, if essential to peace, provided it do not include any lands sold or reserved for special purposes (the reservations for trading places excepted) The Secretary of state is of opinion that the Executive and Senate have authority to stipulate with the Indians and that if essential to peace it will be expedient to stipulate that we will not settle any lands between those already sold or reserved for special purposes, and the lines heretofore validly established with the Indians.

“Whether the Senate shall be previously consulted on this point?

“4. The Opinion unanimously is that it will be better not to consult them previously.”

This record, in the writing of Jefferson and signed by him, and by Hamilton, Knox, and Randolph, is in the *Washington Papers*.

On February 25, also, the President desired the opinion of the Cabinet on the following question: “Mr. Ternant having applied for money equivalent to three millions of livres to be

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furnished on account of our debt to France at the request of the Executive of that country, which sum is to be laid out in provisions within the U.S. to be sent to France, Shall the money be furnished?" The Cabinet was of the opinion "that the whole sum asked for... ought to be furnished." This proceeding, in the writing of Jefferson and signed by him, and by Hamilton, Knox, and Randolph, is in the *Washington Papers*.

### **To THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY**

United States, March 20, 1793.

Sir: It appears from your Report to me of the 18 instant, and the Statements<sup>80</sup> accompanying it, that it will be proper to take measures for securing a Loan of Eight hundred thousand Dollars, as authorised by the Act,<sup>81</sup> entitled "an Act making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1793." I have therefore to request that you will cause such a power to be prepared for my signature as will be necessary for your authorization to effect said Loan in the time and manner stated in your Report.<sup>82</sup>

80. The financial statements, together with Hamilton's letter of March 18, are entered in the "Letter Book" immediately preceding this letter.

81. The authorization was signed by Washington, March 21. A copy is entered in the "Letter Book" in the *Washington Papers*.

82. From the "Letter Book" copy in the *Washington Papers*.

### **To THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY**

Mount Vernon, April 12, 1793.

Dear Sir: In due course of Post I have received your Letters of the 5 and 8 instant, and thank you for the information contained in them.

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Tomorrow I leave this for Philadelphia. the advices which I may receive this Evening by the Post, will fix my route by Baltimore (as usual), or by the one I intended to have come, that is, by Reading, the Canals between the rivers, Harrisburgh, Carlisle &ca. In either case ten days, I expect, will land me in the City.

Hostilities having commenced between France and England, it is incumbent on the Government of the United States to prevent, as far as in it lies, all interferences of our Citizens in them; and immediate precautionary measures ought, I conceive, to be taken for that purpose, as I have

reason to believe (from some things I have heard) that many Vessels in different parts of the Union are designated for Privateers and are preparing accordingly. The means to prevent it, and for the United States to maintain a strict neutrality between the powers at war, I wish to have seriously thought of, that I may as soon as I arrive at the Seat of the Government, take such steps, tending to these ends, as shall be deemed proper and effectual. With great esteem etc.<sup>10</sup>

10. From the "Letter Book" copy in the *Washington Papers*.

### **\*To THE HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS, AND THE ATTORNEY GENERAL**

(Circular)

Philadelphia, April 18, 1793.

Sir: The posture of affairs in Europe, particularly between France and Great Britain, places the United States in a delicate situation; and requires much consideration of the measures which will be proper for them to observe in the War betwn. those Powers. With a view to forming a general plan of conduct for the Executive, I have stated and enclosed sundry questions to be considered preparatory to a meeting at my

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house tomorrow; where I shall expect to see you at 9 o'clock, and to receive the result of your reflections thereon.<sup>15</sup>

15. From the *Jefferson Papers* in the Library of Congress, a press copy of which is in the *Washington Papers*.

### EXECUTIVE ORDER

Philadelphia, May 25, 1793.

An Act making allowances for certain services and contingencies in the collection of the Revenue during the year ending on the 30 day of June 1792.

Whereas it has been found necessary to provide a compensation for the legal admeasurement of Stills during the year ending on the 30 day of June 1792, it is hereby established and declared, that there may and shall be allowed to the Collectors of the Revenue on spirits distilled in the United States and upon Stills, for each and every Still by them respectively measured according to law on or before the said 30 day of June 1792 the sum of Thirty Cents.

And whereas it has also been found necessary that certain services and expences of divers officers of inspection and persons actually employed in the business of the Revenue wch. have unavoidably arisen out of the first operations of the Act of the 3d. day of March 1791, and in the year aforesaid, and certain compensations to the same should be allowed and defrayed.

The Supervisors of the Revenue for the several Districts herein after mentioned are hereby authorised to allow to the officers and persons employed within their respective Districts, for services and Duties actually by them performed and expences paid during the year aforesaid and not yet compensated or defrayed, the sums set against the said Districts



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respectively, that is to say. In the District of South Carolina a sum not exceeding 600 Dollars

In the District of North Carolina 100.

In the District of Virginia 350.

In the District of Maryland 150.

In the District of Delaware 150.

In the District of Pennsylvania 300.

In the District of New York 400.

In the District of Connecticut 200.<sup>43</sup>

43. From the "Letter Book" copy in the *Washington Papers*.

### **To THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY**

June 3, 1793.

Sir: The question of admitting modifications of the debt of the U. S. to France, having been the subject of consultation with the heads of the Departments and the Attorney General, and an unanimous opinion given thereon which involves the enclosed propositions from the French Minister, you will be pleased, under the form of a report to me,<sup>48</sup> to prepare what may serve as an Answer, making it conformable to the opinion already given.<sup>49</sup>

48. Hamilton's report, dated June 8, discussed the situation and concluded thus: "The motives which dissuade from the adoption of the proposed measure, may it is conceived, be the more readily yielded to from the probability that the utility of it to France might not, on experiment, prove an equivalent for the sacrifices, which she might have to make in

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the disposition of the bonds.” This report is entered in the “Letter Book” in the *Washington Papers*.

49. From the “Letter Book” copy in the *Washington Papers*.

### **To THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY**

Philadelphia, June 6, 1793.

Sir: Upon a mature consideration of your communication to me of the 3d. instant, recommending a still further Loan in Holland, if obtainable, to the amount of 3,000,000 florins, and stating, that in case the recommendation should meet my ideas, my special approbation thereof would be proper, I have thought it necessary, in order to make the subject clear to my mind before any steps are taken in it, to request you to give me information on the following points, Vizt.<sup>59</sup>

1st. Whether all the monies, borrowed under the Acts of the 4. and 12. of Augt., 1790, have been expended on their respective objects? If not, what is the balance?

2d. Under which of the two Laws do you propose that a loan should be opened?

3d. If under one, or the other, or both, what is the balance remaining unborrowed, of the two sums allowed to be borrowed?

4th. To what use is the money, proposed to be borrowed, to be applied?<sup>60</sup>

59. Hamilton's reply, dated June 15, is entered in the “Letter Book” in the *Washington Papers*.

60. From the “Letter Book” copy in the *Washington Papers*.

### **\*To THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY**

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Philadelphia, May 7, 1793.

Dear Sir: As I perceive there has been some mis-conception respecting the building of Vessels in our Ports wch. may be converted into Armed ones; and as I understand from the Attorney General there is to be a meeting today, or tomorrow of the Gentlemen on another occasion, I wish to have that part of your circular letter which respects this matter reconsidered by them before it goes out.

I am not disposed to adopt any measures which may check Ship-building in this Country. Nor am I satisfied that we should

too promptly adopt measures, in the first instance, that is not indispensably necessary. To take *fair* and *supportable* ground I conceive to be our best policy, and is all that can be required of us by the Powers at War; leaving the rest to be managed according to circumstances and the advantages which may be derived from them. I am &c.

Quere, Is it not expedient that the District Attornies should be written to, requiring their attention to the observance of the Injunctions of the Proclamation?<sup>32</sup>

### **To THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY**

Philadelphia, June 20, 1793.

Sir: I have received and paid attention to your report of the 15th instant. The result is, that the Loan of 2,000,000 of florins ought, in my opinion, to be urged without delay, if it can be obtained within the limitations of the Law. The further proposal of borrowing 3,000,000 of florins in addition, I shall (seeing no inconvenience that will arise from the delay) take a few days longer to consider; as some reasons occur against as well as for the

32. From the *Hamilton Papers* in the Library of Congress.

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On May 7 Washington wrote to Arthur Young, introducing Dr. Enoch Edwards. This letter is entered in the "Letter Book" in the *Washington Papers*.

measure, in the *present* unsettled state of credit, and military and other operations in Europe.

In the mean time it would contribute to my understanding of the subject better, if you was to let me know how the whole sum borrowed under the Acts of the 4th and 12. of August 1790, (instead of the sums which have been transferred to the United States) has been applied; and whether the 200,000 dollars, "first instalment to the Bank of the U. States," is a legal charge, under *those* Acts or any other, in the Account A referred to in the report. Also, whether the 284,901 D. and 89 Cents expended in the purchase of the public Debt, does not appear in the report of the Commissioners of the Sinking fund, or some other report made to Congress last Session as appertaining more properly to the surplus revenue.<sup>78</sup>

I ask these questions for information, because if the answer should be in the affirmative, the difference will be very material, and when added to the balance of 565,484 Dolls. and 28 Cents, as pt. your statement A would, with the 2,000,000 of florins negotiating, cover all the ascertained demands upon the U States for the years 1793 and 1794, exclusive of what may be required for the Sinking fund; for which you have made no specific appropriation whereby to form an estimate of the aggregate sum required. I am &c.<sup>79</sup>

78. Hamilton's answer of June 24 is recorded in the "Letter Book" in the *Washington Papers*.

79. From the "Letter Book" copy in the *Washington Papers*.

**\*To THE SECRETARIES OF STATE, TREASURY, AND WAR**

June 12, 1793.

## Library of Congress

Gentlemen: As you are about to meet on other business, it is my desire that you would take the enclosed application into consideration. It is not my wish, on one hand, to throw unnecessary obstacles in the way of gratifying the wishes of the applicants. On the other, it is incumbent on me to proceed with regularity. Would not the granting a Patent then, which I believe is always the concluding Act, and predicated upon the Survey (as a necessary document) have too much the appearance of placing the Cart before the horse? And does not the Law enjoin something on the Attorney General of the U. States previous to the Signature of the President? What can be done with propriety I am willing to do. More I ought not to do.<sup>69</sup>

69. From a photostat of the original through the kindness of Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach, of New York City.

### **RATIFICATION**

Philadelphia, June 17, 1793.

All to whom these presents shall come.

Whereas an Agreement hath been entered into by Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury of the U States, under due authority from me, on behalf of the United States on the one part, and the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of the U. States of the other part, in the words following, to wit:

Articles of Agreement between Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury on behalf of the United States of the one part, and the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of the U. States of the other part, made and concluded the 31st day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety three. Whereas by the third section of the Act entitled, an Act making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1793 the President of the U: States is authorized to borrow on accot. of the said States, any sum or sums, not exceeding in the whole 800,000 Dollars, at a rate of interest not

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exceeding 5 P Centum pr. annum, and reimbursable at the pleasure of the United States, and it is also thereby declared to be lawful for the Bank of the U. States, to lend the said Sum. And whereas the President

of the United States by an Instrument under his hand bearing date the 21st day of March 1793, did empower the Secretary of the Treasury to carry into execution the authority so vested in him.

Now therefore these presents witness, that pursuant to the authority and provisions aforesaid it hath been and hereby is agreed, by and between the said parties of the first and second part as follows, vizt. 1st. The said President, Directors and Company shall lend to the United States the said sum of 800,000 Dollars, to be advanced and paid into the Treasury of the United States in four equal monthly installments; the first, on the first day of June; the second, on the first day of July; the third, on the first day of August; and the fourth, on the first day of September of this present year.

2d. The several sums which shall be from time to time advanced shall respectively bear interest from the time of each advance, at the rate of five p Centum pr annum, and shall each be reimbursed, or repaid within the term of six months after the advance thereof, reserving nevertheless, to the U States the right at their pleasure to reimburse the whole, or any part of the monies which shall have been so lent and advanced, as much sooner as they shall think fit.

In testimony whereof the said Secretary of the Treasury hath caused the Seal of the Treasury to be affixed to these presents, and hath hereunto subscribed his hand; and the said President, Directors and Company have also caused the Seal of the Bank of the U States to be affixed to the same the

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day and year aforesaid. Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury (L. S.) witness to the signing by the Secy. of the Treasury Henry Kuhl. Thos. Willing, Prest. (L. S.) signed in the presence of Henry Clymer, Thos. M. Willing. Attest John Kean, Cashr.

Now know ye, that I, having seen and considered the said Agreement, do hereby ratify and confirm the same and every part thereof. In testimony whereof I have caused the Seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand.<sup>77</sup>

77. From the "Letter Book" copy in the *Washington Papers*.

### **To THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY**

Philadelphia, July 22, 1793.

Sir: A variety of matters which have called for immediate attention, have prevented my taking up your letter of the inst: enclosing one from our Commissioners at Amsterdam, dated the 1st of May last. It appears from that letter, that the reimbursement of one million of florins, due on the 1st of June 1793,

has been prolonged for ten years; and that you have made considerable remittances to them. I wish therefore to know, whether this prolongation of reimbursement may not lessen the necessity of borrowing to so great an amount as might otherwise be expedient, for the purpose of our *foreign Debt*, and whether these remittances do not operate a similar effect?<sup>34</sup>

34. From the "Letter Book" copy in the *Washington Papers*.

### **To THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY**

Philadelphia, July 27, 1793.

## Library of Congress

Dear Sir: After giving the subject of Loans the most attentive consideration I am able under the several explanations which have been required and received from you, my mind has resolved itself into the form of the enclosed paper. But if there is any material objection to the measure there directed unadverted to by me, I am ready and willing to hear it; otherwise it may be carried into effect without delay. There is a blank to fill up, to do which I pray you to furnish me with the sum. I am etc.<sup>42</sup>

### **To THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY**

Philadelphia, July 27, 1793.

Sir: I have considered your application for liberty to borrow three millions of Florins in addition to the one million, now in train of being borrowed.

It appears from the documents which you have laid before me that 284,901 Dollars 89 Cents have been applied to the purchase of the general debt; and that by the Act of 2d. March 1793, 200,000 dollars, of the money for that use, have been employed in

42. From the "Letter Book" copy in the *Washington Papers*.

discharging the installment due to the Bank of the United States. The sum then which may still be borrowed under the Act of the 12 of August 1790, being 1,515,098 Dollars 11 Cents, and it being very desirable to embrace the present season for purchasing, I am of opinion that a loan should be opened to that amount.

In like manner, as the balance of foreign loans, now in the Treasury, which appears from the same documents to be 565,484 D. 28 Cts. may be absorbed by the installments of the French Debt due in September and November next; and another installment of the Dutch loan will fall due in June 1794 and will require the sum of 1,000,000 of florins, I am also of opinion, that a Loan ought to be effected to that amount.<sup>43</sup>



**To THE HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS AND THE ATTORNEY GENERAL**

Philadelphia, July 29, 1793.

Gentlemen: It will not be amiss, I conceive, at the meeting you are about to have to-day, to consider the expediency of directing the Customs-house Officers to be attentive to the arming or equip

43. From the "Letter Book" copy in the *Washington Papers*.

ping Vessels, either for offensive or defensive war, in the several ports to which they belong; and make report thereof to the Governor or some other proper Officer.

Unless this, or some other *effectual* mode is adopted to check this evil in the first stage of its growth, the Executive of the U States will be incessantly harassed with complaints on this head, and probably when it may be difficult to afford a remedy.<sup>43</sup>

43. From the "Letter Book" copy in the *Washington Papers*.

**\*To THE HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS AND THE ATTORNEY GENERAL**

Philadelphia, August 3, 1793.

Gentlemen: Fresh occurrences, but communicated through private channels, make it indispensable that the general principles which have already been the subject of discussion, should be fixed and made known for the government of all concerned, as soon as it can be, with propriety.

To fix rules on substantial and impartial ground, conformably to treaties, and the Laws of Nations, is extremely desirable.<sup>46</sup>

## Library of Congress

The Verdict of the late Jury, in the case of Henfield,<sup>47</sup> and the decision of yesterday respecting the French Minister, added to the situation of Indian affairs, and the *general* complexion of public matters, induce me to ask your advice whether it be proper, or not, to convene the Legislature at an earlier day than that on which it is to meet, by Law?<sup>48</sup> And if it be thought advisable, at what time?<sup>49</sup>

46. These rules as agreed upon were signed by Jefferson, Hamilton, Knox, and Randolph, August 3, and forwarded to the President that same day. They are in the *Washington Papers*.

47. Gideon Henfield, stated to be an officer in the service of the French Republic, had been arrested on the privateer *Citizen Genet*, and imprisoned. Genet had claimed the intervention of the President for his release.

48. Separate opinions from Hamilton, Jefferson, Knox, and Randolph, on the question of convening Congress, were submitted to the President. Jefferson was the only Cabinet officer who approved convening Congress. All the opinions are in the *Washington Papers*. Randolph's reveals that "At a past day this question was agitated; and it was the unanimous opinion, that congress should not *then* be called. A revival of that opinion confirms me in its propriety."

49. From the *Jefferson Papers* in the Library of Congress.

### TO THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

Philadelphia, August 3, 1793.

Dr. Sir: Motives of Justice, friendship and candour induce me to send the enclosed for your perusal. Let me know the truth of this matter. what answer is proper to be given to it, and by whom.

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The writer is urgent to receive one, having called once or twice since the delivery of it, for this purpose. I am etc.<sup>45</sup>

### To THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

Philadelphia, August 8, 1793.

The present being, and being likely to continue for some time a favorable season for purchases of the Public Debt, and as it appears that the whole, or the greatest part of the unexpended monies of the foreign loans heretofore made, will be requisite for satisfying the approaching installments of our Debt to France, which it has been judged expedient to pay without deduction for any prior advance. It appearing moreover from the

45. The following note is entered below this letter in the "Letter Book": "The enclosed, alluded to above, was a complaint from A. G. Fraunces, respecting the withholding payment of Certificates which he conceived he was entitled to; and which his statement explains."

statements submitted by you to my consideration, that of the sum authorised to be borrowed by the Act intitled "an Act making provision for the reduction of the public debt," there may still be procured for the purpose of that act the sum of one million five hundred and fifteen thousand and ninety eight Dollars and Eleven cents:

I do therefore direct and require that you take immediate measures for obtaining a Loan or Loans to the extent of the sum aforesaid, to be applied to purchases of the public debt pursuant to the provisions of the act above mentioned.

Provided always that the terms and conditions of the said loan or loans shall be according to Law.<sup>59</sup>

59. From the "Letter Book" copy in the *Washington Papers*.

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On August 8 Washington authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to negotiate a loan of 1,000,000 florins to be applied to the discharge of an installment due to Holland on June 1, 1794. This authorization is entered in the "Letter Book" in the *Washington Papers*.

On this same day (August 8) Washington also wrote briefly to the Secretary of State: "The answer to Mr. Hammonds letter is conformable to the measures which have been advised: and of course is approved." This note is in the *Jefferson Papers* in the Library of Congress, and a press copy of Jefferson's letter to Hammond, dated August 8, is also in those papers.

### **\*TO THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY**

(Private)

Mount Vernon, September 25, 1793.

My dear Sir: I congratulate you and Mrs. Hamilton very sincerely on your recoveries from the malignant fever which prevailed in Philadelphia; and hope you are both

restored to perfect health, and that no other of the family has been seized with the disorder. In these sentiments Mrs. Washington cordially unites with me.

From Mr. Jefferson who has just passed this, from Genl. Knox who has set out for Boston, and from the accts. published in the Gazettes, I conceive, that under the most favourable change that can reasonably be expected, the first of November is as soon as business can, with safety, be transacted in the City of Philadelphia; but it appears necessary, at all events, that the heads of Departments should assemble, if not at *that* place, yet in the vicinity of it (say Germantown) at that time; where I also shall be, if well. My compliments to Mrs. Hamilton, and respects to Genl. Schuyler and family if you are with them. I am etc.<sup>54</sup>

**\*To THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY**

Mount Vernon, October 14, 1793.

Dear Sir: Enclosed is the duplicate of my last. The calamity which has befallen Philadelphia and seems in no wise to abate renders it more essential than ever for the heads of Departments

54. From the *Hamilton Papers* in the Library of Congress.

to Assemble; that proper measures with respect to the public Offices and Papers may be adopted. It is time also, if the President can with propriety interpose, to decide something with respect to the meeting of Congress. But what, is difficult; some being of opinion that there is no power vested in the Executive under any circumstances to change the place of meeting although there is power to call Congress together upon *extraordinary* occasions; Others think, admitting this, the exigency of the case would warrant the measure. It is a delicate situation for the President to be placed in. What would you advise in this predicament? If to call Congress together, where, for the ensuing Sessions? the Public Offices and Papers being difficult and expensive to remove to any distance; and the delicate situation it would throw the Executive into by naming a place far from the present establishment. My wishes would be Germantown, if the place is free from the fever, for the reasons I have mentioned; but as none can take a more comprehensive view, and I flatter myself a less partial one of the subject than yourself, and as a letter from you *may* reach me before we shall meet, I pray you to dilate fully upon the several points here brought to your consideration.<sup>87</sup>

I shall be at, or somewhere about Germantown at the time mentioned in the enclosed; and therefore shall only

87. Hamilton's answer, dated October 24, is entered in the "Letter Book" in the *Washington Papers*. He thought "the discretion of the President extends to *place* as well as *time*. The

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reason of the thing as well as the words of the Constitution, would extend to both. The usual seat of the Government may be in possession of an enemy; it may be swallowed up by an earthquake. I know of no law that abridges in this respect the discretion of the President; if a law could abridge a constitutional discretion of either branch.”

add, what I persuade myself you are already satisfied of, that I am with much truth and sincerity etc.<sup>88</sup>

88. From the *Hamilton Papers* in the Library of Congress.

### **\*TO THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY**

Philadelphia, December 11, 1793.

Dear Sir: I was led the other day to reflect, whether I had ever put into your hands the last, as well as the first letter, which A. G. Frauncis wrote to me concerning the Warrants. Finding no trace of any remarks from you to me, I take it for granted, that I omitted to do with respect to the last, what I had done with respect to the first. But being uncertain, how far the new matter, which is suggested, may be thought worthy of your attention, I have concluded to forward it to you; and when you have read it, you will return it to Dear Sir  
Yours etc.<sup>48</sup>

48. From the original in the *Hamilton Papers* in the Library of Congress.

### **TO THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY**

United States, March 21, 1794.

Pay to the Secretary of State, in pursuance of the Act providing for the relief of such of the Inhabitants of St. Domingo, resident within the U.S. as may be found in want of support, two thousand dollars; to be by him remitted to the Committee at Baltimore, appointed to superintend the unfortunate people of the above description at that place.<sup>19</sup>

19. From the "Letter Book" copy in the *Washington Papers*.

**To THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY**

City of Philadelphia, March 22, 1794.

For carrying into execution the provisions of the Act of the twentieth day of this present month, whereby the President of the United States is authorised and empowered to borrow a certain sum of money on the credit of the United States.<sup>20</sup>

I do hereby authorise you the said Secretary of the Treasury in the name and on the credit of the United States to borrow of the bank of the United States, or of any other body or bodies politic, person or persons whomsoever a Sum not exceeding One million of dollars, at any interest not exceeding five per centum per annum; and to enter into such agreements for the reimbursement thereof as shall be needful and proper; hereby promising to ratify whatever you shall lawfully do in the premises.<sup>21</sup>

20. The act of March 20 authorizing the loan provided that it was to be repaid out of the duties on imports and tonnage to the end of the present year. The money was to be applied to defraying the expenses of foreign intercourse.

21. From the "Letter Book" copy in the *Washington Papers*.

**To THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY**

United States, April 8, 1794.

Sir: I cannot charge my memory with all the particulars which have passed between us, relative to the disposition of the money borrowed. Your letters, however, and my answers, which you refer to in the foregoing statement, and have lately reminded me of, speak for themselves, and stand in need of no explanation.

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As to verbal communications, I am satisfied, that many were made by you to me on this subject; and from my general recollection of the course of proceedings, I do not doubt, that it was substantially as you have stated it in the annexed paper, that I have approved of the measures, which you, from time to time, proposed to me for disposing of the Loans, upon the condition, that what was to be done by you, should be agreeable to the Laws.<sup>37</sup>

37. From the "Letter Book" copy in the *Washington Papers*. This letter was annexed by Washington to Hamilton's statement of "Principles and course of proceeding, with regard to the disposition of the monies borrowed abroad by virtue of the Acts of the 4 and 12 of August 1790, as to the point of authority," which Hamilton communicated to the Committee of Congress on the state of the Treasury Department This statement is entered in the "Letter Book" in the *Washington Papers*.

In the *Hamilton Papers*, in the Library of Congress, is Washington's brief note to Hamilton of April 8, forwarding the above certificate, A printed copy is in the *Jefferson Papers* in the Library of Congress.

### TO THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

Philadelphia, April 22, 1794.

Sir: Upon examining my letter to you of the 27 June '93, and my two powers of the 8th of August 1793, the one for making a loan of one million of florins, and the other for making a loan of 1,515,98 dols. and 11 Cents, I wish to have some explanation upon the subject of your letter of yesterday's date.<sup>67</sup> The questions which arise are these: whether the million of Florins, to be borrowed for the instalment, payable to Holland in June next, be not already appropriated for that purpose; and whether the appropriation now proposed of the three millions of florins will not in some measure be contrary to the appropriation contained in my power of the 8th of August 1793. For it appears to me, that I have directed



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the money to be borrowed under that power, to be applied to the purchases of the public debt.<sup>68</sup>

67. Hamilton's answer (April 23) is entered in the "Letter Book" in the *Washington Papers*.

68. From the "Letter Book" copy in the *Washington Papers*.

### **To THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY**

Philadelphia, April 24, 1794.

Sir: It appears to me that my instructions on the 8 of August 1793 have fixed the appropriation of the money to the sinking fund; and I have considerable difficulty in being convinced of my power to change it at this time. However, as I wish to see the whole subject together, it may be well for you to state to me what the embarrassments are which you suppose will arise from confining the money borrowed to the purchase of the public debt, which I own I am very desirous of seeing effected as fast as it can be done advantageously for the public.<sup>70</sup>

70. From the "Letter Book" copy in the *Washington Papers*. Hamilton's answer to this (April 25) is also entered in the "Letter Book" in the *Washington Papers*. (See Washington's letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, Apr. 27, 1794, *post.*)

### **To THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY**

Philadelphia, April 27, 1794.

Sir: I cannot, under all the circumstances of the case, satisfy myself, that I am at liberty to go contrary to my last instructions; and that I have authority to direct the money, which I have expressly directed to be applied to the purchase of the public debt, to be applied to any other object.

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Still, however, I am willing that the embarassments, which you consider as probable, shall be communicated to Congress; and I have no objection to recommend to them to order the money to be reserved for the exigencies which you point out.<sup>76</sup>

76. This letter is a verbatim copy of the recommendation of Secretary of State Randolph, in his letter to the President of April 27, which is entered in the "Letter Book" in the *Washington Papers*.

### **To THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY**

Philadelphia, May 2, 1794.

Sir: I did not think it worth while to give you the trouble of writing a formal answer, and therefore I desired the Secretary of State, who was with me on business, if he had an opportunity, to ask an explanation of the last clause in your letter of the 30th. ulto. He has just informed me, that you state that there is money in your hands, applicable to the French debt; and upon the whole, I do not see any objection to your making the payments to Mr. Fauchet, which you mention in that letter.

I return the passports signed; and I am so fully impressed with the necessity of discontinuing the issuing of them without some restrictions, that I request you to be careful in charging the Collectors, not to suffer any of vessels for which they

are given, to depart without complying with the conditions expressed in your letter of this date.<sup>86</sup>

86. From the "Letter Book" copy in the *Washington Papers*.

### **To THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY**

Philadelphia, May 24, 1794.

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The Secretary of State informs me, that as the intercourse with Europe will be opened on Monday it is expedient that an arrangement should be made concerning the million of dollars directed to be borrowed for foreign purposes. I wish therefore to know, whether any steps have been taken upon the subject, and if not, that the loan should be set on foot in order that a proper disposition may be made of the money.<sup>8</sup>

8. From the "Letter Book" copy in the *Washington Papers*.

### **To THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY**

Philadelphia, May 29, 1794.

Sir: As the million of dollars, granted by the Act of the 20th of March, last, was certainly for the objects in Algiers, I was anxious that some steps should be taken

concerning the money. But as you represent in your letter of the 27th instant, that this cannot be done yet, you will inform me when you shall find that it can be done; and in the mean time, I wish to know, whether some provisions could not be made for borrowing it if an opening should hereafter appear for a treaty with Algiers, and for the redemption of our unhappy fellow citizens there.<sup>13</sup>

### **To THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY**

Philadelphia, May 29, 1794.

Sir: The communication which you made to me some time ago, of your intention to resign, and to which you refer in your letter of the 27 instant (received yesterday afternoon)<sup>14</sup> always considered as depending upon events.

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Of course nothing has been done by me to render your continuance in office inconvenient or ineligible. On the contrary I am pleased that you have determined to remain at your post until the clouds over our affairs which have come on so fast of late, shall be dispersed.<sup>13</sup>

13. From the "Letter Book" copy in the *Washington Papers*.

14. Hamilton's letter, to which this is an answer, is not now found in the *Washington Papers*. Sparks prints it as a footnote. The rough draft, in Hamilton's writing, is in the *Hamilton Papers* in the Library of Congress.

### **To THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY**

Philadelphia, June 7, 1794.

Sir: I approve of the plan proposed in your letter of the 4 inst. namely, that a power for making a loan of 800,000 dollars be lodged in Holland, to be used at the time specified in that letter. When the business of Algiers is arranged, it will be seen, whether it be proper to give the premium of two per cent for an engagement to have the loan ready when it is wanted. The remaining 200,000 dollars may be reserved for the other purposes of foreign intercourse.

I presume that the power, which you design for Mr. Adams,<sup>22</sup> will be of the same kind with that formerly given to his predecessor Mr. Short. I wish you to have the two powers prepared in conformity with this letter.<sup>23</sup>

22. John Quincy Adams. He was United States Minister to the Netherlands.

23. From the "Letter Book" copy in the *Washington Papers*.

### **To THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY**

Mount Vernon, June 30, 1794.

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Sir: Your Letter of the 24 instant, covering the resignation of the Collector of Hampton, and a letter from Colo. Carrington recommending a successor to that office, came to hand by the last post.

As Govr. Lee is (I believe) yet in Alexandria, I will suspend my choice in hopes of deriving some aid from his information on this head; as he has lately been a good deal in the neighbourhood of Hampton. I do it too because I expect to commence my journey for Philadelphia on Thursday next, and because I hope no inconvenience in the interim, will result from the delay.

Further communications from your department may be suspended until my return to Philada., especially as I am not determined as to my rout, wishing to travel the smoothest road.

You have said nothing respecting a Successor to the Collector of York. This matter, in order that equal justice may be measured to all, is necessary.<sup>48</sup>

48. From the "Letter Book" copy in the *Washington Papers*.

### **To THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY**

Philadelphia, July 9, 1794.

Sir: Your letter of yesterday was handed to me this day. As delay under present circumstances may attend the negotiation of a Loan in Holland by our Minister Resident there, for the purpose of the Algerine business, it appears to me expedient to send a power to our Commissioners at Amsterdam for that purpose.<sup>54</sup>

54. From the "Letter Book" copy in the *Washington Papers*.

### **To THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY<sup>85</sup>**

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Tuesday, 4 o'Clock, German town, August 12, 1794.

Your letter of the 12 did not get to my hands until my return from Philada. about an hour ago.

The Letters from Majors Butler<sup>86</sup> and Bail, make it necessary, in my opinion, to vest discretionary orders with the former,

85. In Knox's absence Hamilton took over the duties of the Secretary of War.

86. Majors Thomas Buffer and Erkuries Beatty, of the United States Legion.

to reinforce the Garrison at Pittsburgh with as many men from Fort Franklin, as can be drawn from it without hazarding that post too much; provided the hazard (on account of the Insurgents) may not be too great for the proposed advantage of the measure.

I sent you through the Secry. of State, two letters (of the 14 and 16 ulto.) with enclosures from Govr. Blount,<sup>87</sup> which you will consider and report on.<sup>88</sup>

87. Gov. William Blount, of the Southwest Territory.

88. From the "Letter Book" copy in the *Washington Papers*.

### **To THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY**

German town, August 21, 1794.

Sir: To your note of this date (in behalf of the Department of war) asking my opinion or direction respecting the advisability of sending (under the existing circumstances of the Western Counties of Pennsylvania) two months pay to the army under the immediate orders of General Wayne, I answer, that under my present impressions the measure had better be delayed, at

least until the Commissioners who were sent into those Counties, make their report. It certainly would from all the information that has been received from that quarter be too hazardous to send a sum of money by the way of Pittsburgh, thro' counties that are in open rebellion; and besides the circuitousness of the route through what is called the Wilderness, and the length of time required to send it by a messenger that way, there would be, in my opinion, no small risk in the attempt. But as I shall be in the City tomorrow, I will converse with you on this subject.<sup>91</sup>

91. From the "Letter Book" copy in the *Washington Papers*.

### **To THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY**

City of Philadelphia, December 24, 1794.

For carrying into execution the provisions of the Act of the 18 day of this present month, whereby the President of the Ud. States is authorised and empowered to borrow a certain sum of money on the credit of the United States.

I do hereby authorize you the said Secretary of the Treasury, in the name and on the credit of the said United States, to borrow of the Bank of the United States, or of any other body or bodies politic, person or persons whomsoever; a sum not exceeding Two Millions of Dollars, at an interest not exceeding five per centum per annum, and to enter into such agreements for the reimbursement thereof as shall be needful and proper, hereby promising to ratify whatever you shall lawfully do in the premises.<sup>57</sup>

57. The Bank of the United States was empowered by the above act to loan the said sum or any part thereof.